ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 38.] THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1858. [WHOLE No. 454.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville January 2 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57]y

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.
JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELISBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.
Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Males, City and Northern Made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN.
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan 1, 1857.

BLUE STONE.
500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.
CHALMERS & ALLEN.
October 29th, 1857. 3m

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate a practical guide to the laws of the State and the decisions of the Supreme Court defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES.
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received and for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

The Third Volume
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,
AND ONE OF THE BEST
FAMILY RELIGIOUS
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE SOUTH.
Terms: $1,50 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE.
NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE
Address the Editor,
REV. R. T. HEFLIN,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1858. 3m.

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.
W. T. CARTER.
Asheville January 28 1858.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.
Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville March 20, 1856.—tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)
HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable
Summer Home,
to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong
Sulphur and Chalybeate Water
has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.
J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN.
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

REEMS' CREEK
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

REV. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.
J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to
J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.
Application must be made soon.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

God Hath a Voice.

BY ELIZA COOK.

God hath a voice that ever is heard
In the pea lof the thunder, the chirp of a bird;
It comes in torrents all rapid and strong,
In the streamlet's soft gushes it ripples along.

It breathes in the zephrys, just kissing the bloom;
It lives in the rush of the sweeping simoon.
Let the hurricane whistle, or warblers rejoice,
What do they tell thee but God hath a voice?

God hath a presence, that ye may see
In the fold of a flower, the leaf of the tree;
In the sun of the noonday, the star of the night;
In the storm-cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light;

In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land;
In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand;
Turn where ye may from the sky to the sod,
Where can ye gaze, that ye see not a God?

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Cherokee.

A meeting of the Democrats of Cherokee was held in the Court House in Murphey, on the 4th inst., at which a large and crowded assembly attended.

On motion, Gen. Benjamin Brittain was called to the Chair, and L. S. Saunders appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, in a few appropriate and happily expressed remarks, to be the appointment of Delegates to the State Democratic Convention, to assemble in Charlotte on the 14th of April next.

L. S. Saunders then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting reaffirms the internal improvement resolutions lately adopted by the Democracy of Buncombe and other counties, as follows:

Resolved, That the issues of State policy, now depending, have assumed a character of that importance to our people, never before presented in the history of the State.

Resolved, That the life and blood of these issues are Rail way facilities; and the speedy extension of our State rail-way system to the line of Tennessee.

Resolved, That on these depend all our vital interests, and future prosperity.

Resolved, That the policy which has induced the State Government to set on foot a general system of internal improvements, by State aid, after individual enterprise had been found insufficient, is wise, statesmanlike, and worthy of a great commonwealth.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of such a general scheme, the *time* in which the work should be pushed to completion, should be regulated, with an eye to the progress of competing lines in other States.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow citizens, East of the mountains, that, under the operation of this "general system," its incalculable benefits have already been, to a great degree, extended to them.

Resolved, That common justice demands, that the benefits which have thus, with our assistance, been extended to all other portions of the State, should now, with the assistance of all other portions, be extended to us.

Resolved, That as citizens of the mountain section, we do most solemnly protest against the Legislation which has left us alone deprived of the benefits, or the reasonably speedy prospect of the benefits, which all others have thus derived; and as North Carolinians we do most solemnly protest against the unwise, narrow and short sighted policy which by our delay, permitting ourselves to be forestalled by rival lines of other States, on the North and upon the South, have put to extreme hazard the eventual prosperity of our own works, when completed.

Resolved, That the delegates hereinafter appointed, are hereby instructed to specially appeal, (an appeal we make with great confidence,) to the justice and enlightenment of our democratic brethren throughout the State, in convention assembled, on these subjects, and, in a spirit of fairness and conciliation, but with the firmness demanded by the importance of the rights and interests involved, to adopt such a course as may seem to them most proper and effectual to secure the objects of the foregoing resolutions, through the action, and under the guarantees of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Administration of President Buchanan, including especially his course on the question of the Kansas Constitution, has our warmest admiration and support.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cherokee stand by the ancient principles of the party, in opposition to "distribution," and all other humbugs and "isms."

Resolved, That while we expect cheerfully, with full confidence in the action of the Convention in the premises, to sustain its nomination for Governor, we desire to proclaim W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke, as our first choice, and as a gentleman in every way meriting such a position at the hands of the party and of the State.

Resolved, That this meeting most heartily approves and sustains the course in Congress of our Representative, the Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, and most cordially renew to him the assurance of our confidence and support.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 30 Delegates to represent this county in the State Democratic Convention.

David Coleman, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting at length, in a speech interrupted by loud and repeated applause, in support of the resolutions.

The resolutions being put to the vote were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed the following Delegates:

Elisha Heading, Wm. Manchester, Esq., M. Fain, Jos. Dameron, Esq., M. M. Vance, R. Chambers, Esq., E. Harbert, Esq., W. Walker, Esq., Thos. Tatham, jr., S. Sherrill, Esq., Thomas Cooper, Henry Plott, Esq., J. Fain, S. Rhea, Esq., John Hall, Esq., A. Sutherds, Tarply Young, Esq., M. L. Brittain, Neal N. Colvard, John Rogers, N. W. Moore, John Rolen, Green Philips, James Taylor, B. R. Dickey, Esq., L. Hubbard.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates; and David Coleman, Esq., Col. W. M. Hardy, Marcus Erwin, Esq., and Col. John G. Yancy were appointed to act as proxies, or either of them.

On motion of Mr. M. M. Vance, the thanks of the meeting were returned to Mr. Coleman, for the speech which he had addressed them.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting was directed to be published in the Asheville News, and other Democratic papers requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
BENJ. BRITTAIN, Ch'n.
L. S. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

Portraits of the Opposition--Seward and Douglas.

What relates to public men is always interesting. History is too much a mere record, too little tinctured with metaphysicial biography, with individual character, motives, incentives and weakness, to make it either altogether philosophical or truthful. It so happens that all government is the work of individuals, and it is equally true that the public good is not invariably the chart by which they conduct the affairs of office.

Mr. William H. Seward and Mr. Stephen A. Douglas are confessedly at the head of the opposition. We have coupled them together not so much because they are rival chiefs of the same party, but because they are, in many respects, antipodes in all the essential elements of character. They started upon the race of federal politics from the same point, Mr. Seward going North and Mr. Douglas going South. Each having made the circuit, they have come together, freighted by mutual experiences and animated by a common purpose of occupying the Executive mansion. The great public who are the judges and hold the stakes are interested to know all about the contestants.

Mr. Seward is a well educated, cold, passionless, pains-taking, ambitious man. What he lacks in positive intellect, he more than makes up in prudence, caution, industry and energy. He is too very much of a costumer of ideas, doing up his own in a fancy style, and dressing up others for his own special uses. Mr. Seward is literally and truly a made man, enthusiastic, as all such men are, over his own works, for he knows that what he has accomplished has been the result of hard, patient study, and a careful husbanding of his resources. Mr. Douglas is, right on the other hand, a natural growth, with greater power, no more heart, and far less finish. Mr. Douglas is a bold, dashing cavalry officer—a ponynag, good for a brush, but too unreliable and bawky for the course. A thorough early training for Mr. Douglas would have impaired his powers of mind. Nature educated him just as he is. Mr. Seward, without education and special training, would have been nothing. This is precisely the difference in this respect between them. They are both now great men. Mr. Douglas is great in positive intellect. He has too some logic. He is not a scrupulous logician. He is a stranger to the chemical faculty of analysis. He cares nothing for premises. He is indifferent to the integrity of argument. He is ambitious, like Mr. Seward, and we take it is this that has brought them together. They are both traveling to the same destination; they care not a fig what road they take to get there. In another respect the difference between Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas is obvious enough: the former has less of the impulse, and of course the greater power of concealment. Mr. Seward is more of a courtier. Mr. Douglas is most frank and manly and appears best when most excited. He is reliable as a partisan—in war—in strife, when the battle rages—and then his intellect, his resources, are most available. In these respects Mr. Seward is valueless. He will manœuvre for a position, arrange ambuscades and strategic movements, issue proclamations, excite the passions of the troops, commend their courage and promise them plunder, but somebody else must do the fighting. Mr. Seward is remarkable for persistence, vigilance, patience and for using other people's ideas and other people's labor. Mr. Douglas is self-reliant, courageous, firm and wilful. His heart is not as large as his head. With so great a disparity in this respect, it is hardly possible that he can ever render his intellect truly available. It is not common to say that real goodness of nature, large sympathies, generous emotions and impulses, are necessary to greatness of mind. It is nevertheless true.—When we reflect that the strictest and most faithful deduction becomes wicked deception, unless the premises are truly laid, and that the latter alone taxes the integrity of the mind, this distinction will be seen to be just. Mr. Douglas is not without high estimates of his own powers; it is this that makes him rely with imperious will upon his conclusions, for which he claims the weight of unimpeachable testimony. He is not without caution, but it is intellectual caution, controlled by the superior faculty of ambition. In Mr. Seward, caution is a chief element of his nature, on which he relies as a means to an end. Mr. Seward rests upon *ideas*, not upon logical conclusions or deductions. Hence his arguments embrace a long array of facts or what he claims as facts. It is manifest in this respect that Mr. Seward addresses himself almost exclusively to the unlearned. There is far more of the demagogue in his character than in that of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Seward shoots into the crowd; Mr. Douglas aims at some glittering uniform, and we fear is too indifferent whether it be worn by friend or foe. Mr. Douglas finds his enemies in those who do not agree with him; Mr. Seward finds his friends only in those who vote with him. Mr. Seward is no dictator. He does not owe his elevation to the exercise of his will. Nobody fears him. When the storm comes, Mr. Seward will not be on the quarter deck; Mr. Douglas will be there and he will certainly make a speech. It is speeches that made Mr. Douglas. If he has been all wrong in what he has said, he ought to be busy all the rest of his life in refuting himself. That he intends to do so we have no doubt, in view of his present position on the Kansas question. We have been accustomed to see Mr. Douglas near by; we shall now be able to recognise him in the distance. He did not make the Democratic party; we have no belief that he can destroy it. Men are of a day; principles will live, too often to admonish and rebuke those who have deserted their warnings and rejected their authority.

[*Washington Union.*

DUELING IN VIRGINIA.—Amid the revivals that are going on in all parts of the country in the way of religion, morals, politics, and finance, there is none more interesting than the revival, which is noticed by the newspapers, among the chivalry of Old Virginia, in favor of restoring to its citizens the privilege of the duello. A bill is now before the Legislature of that State to repeal the law which disqualifies parties who have been engaged in a duel from holding any office from the State. It is said that the prospects are, that the bill will succeed. So our Congressional friends at Washington have a prospect of quiet fighting-ground near at hand, which will save them the necessity, in future, of long and tedious journeys to the Canada border. We wonder whether, while this revival is going on, a similar relaxing movement might not be made against the restrictive laws against pugilism. If duelling improves the tone of public sentiment, and ventilates the honor, boxing cultivates the muscles, and raises the physical condition to the Anglo-Saxon standard of the London Times. If the chivalrous sentiment of the nation is to be heightened by one description of revival, may not the bodily health and vigor be benefitted by another? Cannot those who "strike from the shoulder" have a little reforming legislation as well as those who draw from the hip?—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

Advertising a Husband.

A Mrs. Smith, having lost her husband, concludes that the best plan is to advertise:

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—An individual whom I, in an unguarded moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good looking and feeble individual—knowing enough, however, to go in when it rains, unless some good looking girl offers him her umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim. Was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking, with his arm around her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow and bring him carefully back, so that I can chastise him for running away, will be asked to stay to tea by
HENRIETTA A. SMITH.

A theological professor, speaking of Balaam's ass, says it is wrong to doubt that the ass spoke like a man, when we daily hear so many men speaking like asses.

FARMER'S BANK OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. The statement that this bank is making arrangements to wind up is, it is stated, without foundation.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 1, 1858.

Hindoo Warfare.

The last Greensboro' "Patriot & Flag" has an article headed "Combination," under which caption he goes on to say—

"So it seems that Holden and Clingman have combined to defeat the nomination of Judge Ellis."

In the ordinary affairs of life, when an individual deliberately and wilfully takes upon himself to make a statement injurious to his fellow man, which he knows not to be true, or which is just as criminal, for which he has no foundation whatever in knowledge or in reason, it is considered an atrocious and most unjustifiable act, and society is apt to call such conduct by pretty hard names. Does the fact that it is an editor and politician speaking of a political opponent alter the case? Does the Patriot hold that editors are absolved from the obligations of truth and honor?

It does not "seem" that there is any such thing as the combination charged, nor is there more foundation for the charge in fact than in seeming. We do not know if Mr. Clingman has any preference among the various gentlemen spoken of in the gubernatorial contest, and have not the slightest reason to suppose he has, in any way intimated, even to any of his most intimate friends, any expression of preference. For ourselves, as one of his friends, we have uniformly excluded from our columns, courteously but firmly, all communications sent us for or against any proposed candidate. The Patriot's charge seems made on the strength of a publication from a correspondent of the Winston Sentinel, of which Mr. Clingman or any of his friends in this district are presumed to know about as much as the man in the moon:—Does such an act of an unauthorized stranger—for aught we know an enemy—justify the charge?

Then what motive can the "Patriot" have for this most unjustifiable slander? The following from its same article explains it all:

"But will the Clingmanites vote against Ellis in the Convention? If they do, we call upon Ellis' friends to recollect it when they come to vote for a Senator in the next Legislature."

It is another attack, the Wilmington Herald having lately led off in one as hostile, but more honest, with reference to K. N. efforts to defeat Mr. C. for United States Senator.—Really the desire of such as the Patriot to defeat him in this matter, must be very strong when it can use such means as this. Mr. Clingman is certainly fully entitled to Know Nothing hostility. He scorned and spurned them in the day of their power, and it is natural they should now hiss around the heel that has bruised them. Doubtless the Democratic party, in its estimate of those who have served it, will give due weight to the ravening hate of such people.

The Patriot says he desires to "see fair play" in this matter. He desires no such thing. His article shows that he wishes any thing else—it shows that his thug-gish proclivities are strong on him, and that having failed in civilized warfare, he is recklessly trying to reach his enemy with poisoned weapons. We call upon him to show some *proof*—the slightest—in act, word or deed, of Mr. Clingman to justify his accusation, or to stand convicted of a most audacious calumny without foundation or excuse.

The State Geologist.

One of our citizens inquired the other day if we knew where the State Geologist, Prof. Emmons was, and whether he was expected in this quarter of the State soon. We told him we were not posted as to the Professor's whereabouts,—didn't know what others expected, but as for ourselves, "individually and collectively," we didn't expect to see him here at all. Some years since he visited this country, passed rapidly through a few counties, and off again towards Raleigh, manifesting as much anxiety to get away as a man would who had accidentally stumbled into a small pox hospital.

We intend to have a bill introduced in the next Legislature to repeal the law creating the office.

☞ New Bacon in the Augusta market is quoted at ten and a half cents hog round.

☞ A motion has been made in Congress to adjourn on the first Monday in June.

☞ Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the election of postmasters by the people.

Congress.

Kansas continues *the* subject before Congress. Many speeches have been made on each side of the question, and the subject pretty thoroughly exhausted. Douglas made a tremendous effort on the evening of the 22d ult., more it would seem, judging from the report we have seen of it, to exculpate himself from the unfortunate dilemma in which he is found, than to point out a way of escape to the country from the perils which environ it. He spoke for three mortal hours, and was replied to by Toombs of Georgia, who gave the "little giant" some hard hits.

On the next day, the 23d, the vote was taken in the Senate on the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, and resulted—Yeas 33, Nays 22. So the struggle in the Senate is over, at least for the present.

The bill has yet to pass the House, where the opposition is strong, and the result uncertain. The Black Republicans profess to be willing to bring on the vote;—say they have counted noses and can defeat the bill. The vote only, which we presume will be taken shortly, can show the actual state of the case.

The Army Bill, introduced by Mr. Quitman, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 124 to 73. By this bill the President has authority to receive into service one regiment of mounted Texan volunteers, for the protection of the frontiers of that State, and for the purpose of quelling the Mormon difficulties in Utah, also for the protection of army and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the great north western frontiers; the President is authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers as may in his judgment be deemed proper, the number of regiments not to exceed four, and the same or any portion thereof, to be organized into mounted regiments of Infantry or otherwise as may be thought advisable.

Judge Person.

It will be seen by the following letter copied from the Wilmington Journal, that Judge Person respectfully declines being considered a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Governor:

FRANKLIN, MACON COUNTY, N. C., March 10th, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: Your paper of the 26th ult., fell into my hands to-day, where, for the first time, I saw the proceedings of a "Democratic meeting" in Moore County, as copied by you from the "Carolinian." In one of the resolutions they "respectfully suggested my name to the consideration" of the Convention to be held at Charlotte, "for the office of Governor of this State." So long as any preference for me was expressed privately, I was content in the same way to make known my wishes—delicacy forbade any other course. But now it has assumed the public shape, I feel called upon to say publicly, that I do not desire the nomination, and to request my friends not to put my name before the Convention. This position was deliberately taken three months ago, and then announced to those who had approached me upon the subject. My private interest and aims in life do not lie in that direction, and I could not, without sacrificing both to a great degree, accept the nomination, if it were tendered. I did not come to this conclusion without hesitation, and it would be an effectation of indifference, which I do not feel, to say that it is not very desirable to be the Governor of such a State as ours, or the office would not confer honor, of which any of her sons might justly be proud.

I am fully sensible of the honor done me by the meeting in Moore. I prize it for itself,—but more, because it comes from my native county, and is voluntarily bestowed by those who were my friends when a boy, and who, since I became a man have upon many occasions, manifested a sincere desire for my promotion. It would be less than manhood not to feel, and feel deeply, this additional kindness and mark of confidence. And while to them, as associates and friends from childhood, my gratitude may be more tender, it is none the less sincere to those elsewhere, who have expressed the wish to elevate me to the highest office in the State.

Very respectfully,
SAM'L. J. PERSON.

☞ We find the following in an exchange paper:

Farmers' Bank of N. C., Elizabeth City, March 11th, 1858.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Farmers' Bank is perfectly solvent; that there is not the slightest chance for a noteholder to lose a cent; and no necessity for the stockholders to do so. We have been discredited by brokers for the purpose of making on it, and some of the Banks in the State that have refused our notes are not in a better condition than we.

Very respectfully yours,
R. F. OVERMAN, Cash'r.

HARD TO KILL.—The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat gives the following:

"We should judge that a hog was a hard animal to starve to death from the following incident related to us by a gentleman in this place, for the truth of which he vouches.—On the 18th of December last, a drove of hogs were put in a lot for a few days—when driven out, one was missing, and could not be found anywhere. On last Saturday, it was found at the bottom of an unoccupied ice house on the lot, supposed to have fallen in there by rooting under the boards. When taken out it was alive, *but very poor*. Our informant thinks there was no possible chance for it to have gotten anything to drink for the space of nearly three months. There was a little wheat straw around it which probably preserved its life for so long a time.

☞ The city of Philadelphia furnishes the means of public education to 57,521 pupils, at an annual expense of $484,625.

The Expedition to Utah--An Immense Train.

We have made mention that Messrs. Major and Russell, the contractors to transport the army supplies to Salt Lake, have decided on making Nebraska City the starting point.—The caravan, when it shall have been fully fixed up and started, will be one of the most imposing and extensive that the Western world has ever witnessed. The Nebraska *News* gives as a skeleton idea of its appearance—two thousand wagons, each hauling fifty hundred pounds of freight, sixteen thousand head of cattle, two acres of ox yokes to hitch them up with, two thousand ox drivers; and then it proceeds to imagine what a grand opera the cavalcade would make—

Suffice it to say that a thousand whips are cracking, sixteen thousand tails are gaily snapping the flies of June away, two thousand drivers shrieking, eight thousand wagon-wheels squeaking, all eager to join the Anti-Mormon fray, when, at the closing recitative, a herd of buffalos and six hundred Indians break in upon the train, and a general stampede ensues, then, and not till then, do we show our true musical strength.

Another regulation is alluded to as being a cardinal thing in this expedition. The *News* says:

Major & Russell will hire nor employ no man who tasteth, toucheth or handleth strong drink. We shall therefore expect to see two thousand teamsters of temperance principles and habits—a spectacle of moral grandeur which, we believe, no human eye has yet ever rested upon.

Each man, also, is to be provided with a Bible and a hymn-book, so that they shall not want for the food of life while on their dreary journey.

HON. DAVID S. REID.—A friend who is now absent from this town, (says the Fayetteville *Carolinian*,) thus writes to us from Richmond, Va., respecting the health of our worthy and much beloved Senator, David S. Reid:

RICHMOND, VA., March 15, 1858.

MR. WM. BOW: Having to pass through this city on my journey North, I concluded to tarry a little while, especially as our esteemed friend Gov. Reid is confined here by sickness. He has been detained here for more than two months. It affords me pleasure to say that he is getting better; yet, his improvement is of slow progress. He has a cough which I hope is not serious. His physician speaks of taking him out to ride in a day or so if the weather is good. I earnestly trust that he will ere long recover and be able to resume his duties in the Senate. Gov. R. cannot well be spared from that body, for he is a hard working man, and one who can and will accomplish as much for his own State as any she could send. I learn that he occupies a high and influential position as a Senator. Yours, &c., G.

ANOTHER BATTLEFIELD.—If reports be true, the Territory of Arizona is to be the scene of a sectional conflict, similar to that which prevailed in Kansas. The re-opening of the slave trade is the only measure which will place the South on an equality with the North in such a struggle. The North has an overflowing population and a superabundant supply of labor; the South has a sparse population and a deficiency of labor.

The following is a paragraph from a letter to the Boston Journal, freesoil:

"LAWRENCE, Kansas, Jan. 24.—A great deal of interest is manifested here relative to the proposed Territory of Arizona. A great many Free State men have stated their determination to go in the spring, or when the difficulties are settled here. I know of a select party composed of men who have been active here on the anti-slavery side, and who intend starting on the first of May—*the principal reason for going being the desire to help the cause of free institutions there.* Sheriff Jones, Newsom of Tecumseh, and a number of others, ultra slavery propagandists, are also preparing to leave in the spring. It is said Jones expects to be made Marshal of the new Territory. Circumstances go strongly to prove that Arizona will be the next battle ground. A crusading element is one strong characteristic of the Kansas people, and wherever there may be a struggle for freedom, many of her citizens will be found engaged in it."

MR. SEWARD.—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent furnishes the following first-rate notice of Senator Seward:

"I have a passion for Seward. He comes up to my idea of Rodih in the Wandering Jew—the most delectable devil that was ever drawn by human pen—so cool, so clear-headed, so indomitable, so relentless in the pursuit of his fiendish purposes. Seward traverses the seemingly tortuous, but really straight line, of his ambition with the unerring certainty of footsteps that characterize a rope-dancer, never missing a step, and keeping his eagle eye steadily fixed on the goal before him. The balance pole by which he preserves his equipoise, is that cool, big head that bulbs out above his narrow shoulders. If he becomes our next President, and disunion does not immediately follow his election, I will wager that he will so beautifully honey-fuggle both South and North, that the people will pronounce him one of the best Presidents we have ever had. But I begin to think there is little danger of his obtaining the nomination. He is too great a man, that is, if he is a man and not a devil."

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 18.

This morning at 4 o'clock, the extensive cannon foundry of Knapp & Wade was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is $6,900 insurance, in each of the following offices: Delaware Mutual and Franklin, Philadelphia; Home, New York; Citizens and Western, Pittsburg; and $3,000 in the Reliance, Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.—Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, in his late speech, gave the the following glowing description of the resources of the South:

"The South, he said, has eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, an area as large as that covered by Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Spain. The North, even after the admission of the two large Territories of Kansas and Minnesota, will fall one hundred thousand square miles short of the South. This does not include the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains, which will never come into antagonism with the South. We have the best soil, the best climate, indispensable productions that cannot be grown elsewhere, a shore line of three thousand miles, and so indented with bays and crowded with islands as to make the whole measurement twelve thousand miles. Through the heart of our country runs thh mighty Mississippi, into whose bosom are poured thirty six thousand miles of tributary streams. In the great valley it drains, will be the seat of the world's empire. We have a population four times as large as that which conquered our independence, and a thousand fold as strong. Upon our muster rolls we have a million of men. At any time the South can raise, equip and maintain in the field a larger force than any power on earth can send against her—men, too, brought up on horseback, with guns in their hands. The wealth of a people is to be estimated by their surplus productions. All the enterprises of peace and war depend on what a nation is able to spend. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show that the exports of the United States amounted last year to $279,000,000, exclusive of gold and foreign merchandise re-exported. Of this amount, the productions of the South are $135,000,000. In addition to this we sent to the North $35,000,000 of our staples, making our surplus productions worth $220,000,000 equal 16 66 per head of our population, supposing it to be twelve millions, a dividend which no nation on earth can show."

This is a grand picture and true, every word of it.

Expedition for Revolutionizing Northern Mexico.

The Galveston News, of the 16th instant, has a letter from one of its editors, dated New Orleans March 12, from which the following is an extract:

For some days past it has been rumored that an expedition was on foot for revolutionizing the northern States of Mexico, and though nothing very definite is yet known, I am in possession of sufficient information to state, that an opportunity will now be presented to such of our citizens that wish to take part in this enterprise, by going out as emigrants to assist in laying the foundation of the Sierra Madre Republic. Col. Lockridge, who has been in the city for a few days awaiting despatches from the North, and who leaves on Sunday for Galveston, has just handed me the enclosed letter, which he wishes published in the next issue of the "News," as his object in visiting Texas is to raise as many good men and true as can be mustered by the first of April, when it is expected all the necessary plans for the successful issue of the expedition will be completed. So far as I can learn, the plan of operations is to avoid all interference with the neutrality laws, and land the men in Mexico as emigrants without arms or munitions of war, which are already en route for Matamoras, where the first organization is to take place.

Col. Lockridge informs me that he has been engaged in this movement for some time, and that he has received the most cordial co-operation of some of the leading men of the North, where the necessary means have been raised; and that whether he meets with success in Texas or not, in procuring men, the expedition will certainly start about the time named in his letter. The States, out of which the new republic is to be formed, are already in open revolution against the Central Government, and have invited assistance from the United States; so that this can scarcely be called a fillibustering movement, inasmuch as no part of the neutrality laws will be violated. The States have each declared against the Zuloaga Government; and, so soon as the required assistance can be furnished, are prepared to declare in favor of Vidaurria, who is expected to be placed at the head of the new republic. The abdication of Comonfort, the probable recall of Santa Anna, the weak and unpopular character of the new Government, all favor the present enterprise, which has been regarded as an inevitable consequence for some time past, though so favorable an opportunity as the present, to strike a successful blow for liberal principles was scarcely anticipated so soon.

The names I have heard mentioned in connection with this enterprise, are such as to give the best guarantee of its certain success, but a positive union of action is necessary, and hence the delay in giving it publicity. The first mention I heard of the matter was about ten days ago, when the reinstatement of Comonfort was thought to be the object on foot. He is still in New Orleans, but though anxious to return to Mexico and resume the reins of government, I have been informed he is unwilling to risk a portion of his vast resources, which it is well known he has had deposited here for some time. Gen. Walker is here awaiting his trial which comes off in April, and Gen. Henningen is also in the city, and I am informed his name has been mentioned in connection with this movement, but so much secrecy is observed about the whole affair, it is very difficult to arrive at the facts of the case, though a few days more will probably make a *denouement* of a startling character.

The following, referred to in the above extract, appears in the News of the same date:

HO! FOR MEXICO!—WHO WILL GO!

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 13, 1858.

Ed. News—Sir: I will leave for Texas on the Berwick's Bay line to-morrow for the purpose of emigrating to Northern Mexico, and rare facilities will be offered to all who wish to join me for that destination. No arms nor organizations will be allowed, further than to insure mutual protection as long as the emigrants are in the territory of the United States, as no law must be violated in becoming citizens of the Sierra Madre States. We expect to be ready by the 1st of April. Large means and some of the most influential citizens of this country are engaged in this enterprise, which must insure its success, beyond doubt. I will be able to give you further information when I arrive at Galveston. By giving this notice you will confer a favor, &c. I am respectfully,

S. A. LOCKRIDGE.

[Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from Col. Lockridge, who informs us he cannot leave New Orleans till Wednesday next, but will be sure to be here by the boat leaving on that day.]

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Macon.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Macon county, held in the Court House in Franklin, on the 10th ult., to appoint Delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Charlotte on the 14th April—

On motion, E. Dowdle, Esq., was appointed Chairman, who explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner; and T. S. Siler was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. T. S. Siler offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting reaffirms the internal improvement resolutions lately adopted by the Democracy of Buncombe and other counties, as follows:

Resolved, That the issues of State policy, now depending, have assumed a character of that importance to our people, never before presented in the history of the State.

Resolved, That the life and blood of these issues are Rail way facilities; and the speedy extension of our State rail-way system to the line of Tennessee.

Resolved, That on these depend all our vital interests, and future prosperity.

Resolved, That the policy which has induced the State Government to set on foot a general system of internal improvements, by State aid, after individual enterprise had been found insufficient, is wise, statesmanlike, and worthy of a great commonwealth.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of such a general scheme, the *time* in which the work should be pushed to completion, should be regulated, with an eye to the progress of competing lines in other States.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens, East of the mountains, that, under the operation of this "general system," its incalculable benefits have already been, to a great degree, extended to them.

Resolved, That common justice demands, that the benefits which have thus, with our assistance, been extended to all other portions of the State, should now, with the assistance of all other portions, be extended to us.

Resolved, That as citizens of the mountain section, we do most solemnly protest against the Legislation which has left us alone deprived of the benefits, or the reasonably speedy prospect of the benefits, which all others have thus derived; and as North Carolinians we do most solemnly protest against the unwise, narrow and short-sighted policy which by our delay, permitting ourselves to be forestalled by rival lines of other States, on the North and upon the South, have put to extreme hazard the eventual prosperity of our own works, when completed.

Resolved, That the delegates hereinafter appointed, are hereby instructed to specially appeal, (an appeal we make with great confidence,) to the justice and enlightenment of our democratic brethren throughout the State, in convention assembled, on these subjects; and, in a spirit of fairness and conciliation, but with the firmness demanded by the importance of the rights and interests involved, to adopt such a course as may seem to them most proper and effectual to secure the objects of the foregoing resolutions, through the action, and under the guarantees of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Macon unanimously and enthusiastically support and approve the Administration of President Buchanan; and that his position on the question of the Kansas Constitution is wholly and gloriously perfect.

Resolved, That as Democrats we deem it unnecessary to set out at length that we stand on the old landmarks of the party, and are opposed to the Distribution and all other humbugs.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint forty five delegates to represent the Democracy of Macon in the Convention to be held in Charlotte on the 14th April next; and in case none of them attend, then David Coleman, J. B. Allison, Marcus Erwin, Col. J. G. Yancy and Col. W. M. Hardy, or either of them, are requested to represent us as proxies.

Resolved, That while we expect cheerfully to abide by and support the nomination of the Convention for candidate for Governor, this meeting desire to express their preference for W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke, as a gentleman eminently fitted by his abilities, principles and services for that position.

Resolved, That this meeting most heartily endorses the course in Congress of our Representative, HON. T. L. CLINGMAN, and are happy to have this occasion to renew to him the expression of their undiminished personal affection, and confidence in him as a public man.

David Coleman, Esq., of Buncombe, in answer to a call upon him, supported the resolutions in a speech of some length, amid frequent and hearty outbursts of applause from the audience, vindicating the course and principles of the Democratic party, exhorting to continued organization, and urging the adoption, by the Democratic party of North Carolina, of the internal improvement policy set forth in the resolutions.

The resolutions were now submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Under the 12th resolution the following delegates were appointed: Capt. S. Munday, Col. A. Hall, M. N. Russell, D. Love, W. M. Penland, T. W. Owens, Wilson Pickersever, W. B. Crews, Charles Hayes, George Wikle, J. R. Siler, James McGee, E. T. Long, E. Collins, A. P. Munday, E. Barnes, E. Morrow, D. L. McDowell, T. P. Siler, P. H. P. Wadkins, Mitchel Van Nook, J. S. Gibson, John DeHart, E. H. Phipps, John Ingram, Thos. Cabe, W. M. Patton, J. W. Dobson, T. M. Angel, B. Kelly, F. Dowdle, Thomas S. Siler, J. K. Gray, Joel Sawyer, W. M. Addington, A. Gregory, J. Rowland, S. Truitt, J. B. Love, J. B. Bryson, W. P. Morrow, Henry Addington, James Hopkins, sr.

On motion of Mr. T. S. Siler, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Coleman for his speech, and the proceedings of the meeting ordered to be sent for publication to the Asheville News, and other Democratic papers requested to copy.

On motion, the officers of the meeting were added to the list of delegates; and on further motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

E. DOWDLE, Ch'n.
T. S. SILER, Sec.

Bowlegs.

Late accounts from Florida are to the effect that the United States troops had made the Everglades rather too warm for the above named copper colored individual, who being "done tired fight" has signified his willingness to "make a traty" and leave the peninsular. It is to be hoped that this report may prove true. The service which the troops have been called upon to perform in this campaign is the most arduous imaginable. They have undergone hardships and trials never dreamed of by persons not similarly situated. Exposed to the perils of diseases incidental to the country, and a variable climate, like that of the interior of Florida, marching through swamps, bays and almost impenetrable morasses, water three feet deep, and alive with reptiles, and in the very heart of the Indian region, where the redskins are perfectly at home and ever on the alert, we can readily imagine that disgust which has existed among those who were doomed to such service, and for all that our army in Florida has suffered, and for the sums of money which have been expended, we have thus far gained nothing if the present rumor be not confirmed. Bowlegs and his few followers are in fact but a second party in this affair, the prime movers being the "cow boys" or "crackers" who have excited the Indians and brought on the war principally to reap a share of the public money which will be spent among them. These crackers are a worthless set of vagabonds, and are no better than their red brethren. The tract of country occupied by the Indians is worth little or nothing to any one else, they are attatched to it, and were they let alone, would do no one any harm. It is well however, to get rid of them, their manners and customs being antagonistic to the march of civilization and progress, and before many months have passed William will probably have struck his trail for his new home in the far West.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Removal of Judge Loring.

The newspapers inform us that Governor Banks has removed Judge Loring from office, at the request of the Massachusetts Legislature, which is composed of a large majority of Black Republicans. So this deed of infamy has at last been accomplished. He had been guilty of no crime, no misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but had simply executed a law of Congress—had discharged his duty faithfully and fearlessly. The case was the celebrated one of the fugitive Burns, who, by the decision of the Judge, was restored to his owner in despite of the menaces and howls of the abolitionists and free soilers throughout the State. From that day to the present time, that party have been unceasing in their endeavors to effect his removal, and have at last succeeded—their efforts have been crowned with success; but the fair fame of that ancient Commonwealth is sadly dimmed, and a foul blot rests upon her escutcheon. What a humiliating contrast does she now present to her position at the time when Daniel Webster held her up to the gaze of the world, and exultingly exclaimed "Massachusetts needs no eulogium from me; there she stands, look at her." Her glory departed, when he, her last and greatest statesman, disappeared from earth. We are not at all surprised, however, at this proceeding on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature. What better could be expected from a party who send such men as Sumner and Wilson to represent the State in the United States Senate, and elect a creature like Banks to the chair once graced by a Hancock?—*Wilmington Herald.*

THE BEST PLACE FOR BABIES.—"Mother," said a little three years old, whose nose had been 'put out of joint,' by the recent arrival of a baby brother, "Mother, if the baby should die would it go to Heaven!" "Certainly, my child," responded the parent. "Then I think Heaven is the *best place for him*," was the affectionate sister's conclusion!

No one can stand in awe of himself too much.

☞The Passenger Train, on the E. T. & Va. Rail Road reached this place on Monday evening 22nd inst., at five o'clock. Notwithstanding the rain and mud, quite a number of our citizens turned out to witness the approach of the Iron Horse, which had been so long looked for. We need not say anything about the excitement of the occasion, but leave the reader to infer. The "Greeneville" made a most triumphant entry, the Engine being beautifully wreathed and decorated with flowers and evergreens, and with colors floating in the breeze. There were several visitors to our town amongst whom were Dr. Cunningham the President of the Company, we also noticed Mr. Coale of the "Abingdon Virginian," and Mr. Byers of the Jonesboro "Vindicator," both of whom honored us with a visit, and several persons from Washington, Sullivan and Carter Counties.

A portion of the Young Ladies of our town, had prepared a beautiful flag for the Officers of the "Greeneville" which was presented by Dr. S. P. Crawford on behalf of the Ladies with a few appropriate remarks and was appropriately received by Mr. Grant the Engineer.—*Greeneville (Tenn.) Democrat.*

A Nice Point of Law.—I heard this anecdote from a gentleman long resident in Philadelphia. Two Quakers in that place applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty:—A, is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived, meets B, an insurer, and states his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A returns home, and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled up, and should B hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him; he therefore writes to B thus: "Friend B, if thee hasn't filled up the policy, thee needn't; for I've heard of the ship." "Oh, oh," thinks B to himself, "cunning fellow; he wants to do me out of the premium." So he writes thus to A: "Friend A, thee be'est too late by half an hour, the policy is filled." A rubs his hands with delight; yet B refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is to be divided between them.

"But with the Morning, Cool Reflection Came."—The Detroit Daily advertiser says a well known gentleman of that city, who has no insurmountable objections to the fascinations of female society, entered the cars at a station on the New York Central, with a friend, about midnight; the lights had burned down, and our hero, descrying a lady alone in a seat, slid quietly in beside her, his friend taking that next in the rear. Gradually, as the night wore on, the gentleman gently drew his companion towards him, until, unconsciously to her, without doubt, she reclined her head in quiet slumber upon his shoulder, his arm resting protectingly upon hers. The late dawning threw a gray, cold gleam through the car window, which enabled our hero to catch a glimpse of his new acquaintance—she was eighty if she was a day, with *nary* tooth in her head! He stole one glance at his observing friend in the rear, and made a break for the fire.

[From the Iredell Express.]

Mr. Editor: We here below furnish you with a list of the Governors of North Carolina, from William Drummond, the first Governor, until Thomas Bragg, the present Governor. It may be interesting to many of your readers:

Governors of North-Carolina under the "Lords Proprietors."

1663.—William Drummond.
1667.— —— Stevens.
1674.—Sir George Carteret.
1678.— —— Eastchurch.
1680.—John Jenkins.
1681.—Henry Wilkison.
1683.—Seth Sothel.
1689.—Philip Ludwell.
1693.—Thomas Smith.
1694.—John Archdale.
1699.—Thomas Harvey.
1699—Henderson Walker.
1704.—Robert Daniel.
1712.—Edward Hyde.
1712.—George Pollock.
1713.—Charles Eden.
1722.—Thomas Pollock.
1724.—George Burrington.
1725.—Sir Richard Everhard.

The Royal Governors.

1729.—George Burrington.
1734.—Gabriel Johnston.
1753.—Matthew Rowan.
1754.—Arthur Dobbs.
1765.—William Tryon.
1771.—Josiah Martin.

Governors by the Legislature.

1776.—Richard Caswell.
1779.—Abner Nash.
1781.—Thomas Burke.
1782.—Alexander Martin.
1784.—Richard Caswell.
1787.—Samuel Johnston.
1789.—Alexander Martin.
1792.—Richard D. Speight.
1795.—Samuel Ashe.
1798.—William R. Davie.
1799.—Benjamin Williams.
1802.—James Turner.
1805.—Nathaniel Alexander.
1807.—Benjamin Williams.
1808.—David Stone.
1810.—Benjamin Smith.
1811.—William Hawkins.
1814.—William Miller.
1817.—John Branch.
1820.—Jesse Franklin.
1821.—Gabriel Holmes.
1824.—Hutchins G. Burton.
1827.—James Iredell.
1828.—John Owen.
1830.—Montford Stokes.
1832.—David L. Swain.
1835.—Richard D. Spaight.

Governors elected by the People.

1837.—Edward B. Dudley.
1841.—John M. Morehead.
1845.—William A. Graham.
1849.—Charles Manly.
1851.—David S. Reid.
1855.—Thomas Bragg.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

A Week Later from Utah.

Camp Scott, U. T., Jan. 31, 1858.

We have at last received a mail from the States. The mail which left Independence on the first of November reached here on the 20th instant, having been eighty eight days on the road. This delay is not owing to snow or bad weather, as the following account from a gentleman who was a passenger will show.

It seems that the mail startes in charge of an experienced conductor. Upon its arrival at Fort Kearney this conductor requested the principal contractor, Mr. Miles, who was there at that time, to let him have two more men to assist him, as he found that the two whom he had with him were not sufficient to take care of and protect the heavy mail which he had to take. Miles refused to do so, and the conductor therefore refused to go further, and returned to the States. Miles thereupon engaged a man named Thompson, who had been loafing for some time about the Fort, as conductor, and gave him the charge of the mail. When he reached the Platte Bridge, on the 1st of December, Thompson concluded to rest awhile, and therefore laid by there for eleven days, when, on the 12th inst., Mr. Jones, the other contractor, arrived there in charge of the mail which left our camp on the 1st of December. He directed Thompson to start immediately on with the mail. It was, however, three days after he left before Thompson started.

During the stoppage at the Bridge the greater portion of the mail was thrown into the blacksmith shop, and the remainder left in the wagons, and during this time there were several strangers constantly about the premises. After leaving the Bridge and traveling on a few days, Thompson pretended to lose the road, and after wandering about the country several days returned to a trading post on the main road. Here he stopped some twelve or thirteen days, until an express came up from Laramie, when he engaged the expressman to show him the road, and came on. Since Thompson's arrival here he has been recognized, by gentlemen who formerly resided in Salt Lake City, as a Mormon; and he is undoubtedly one of those whom Brigham sent to try and obtain a situation in some Government train to act as a spy. There is no doubt but that the mail was opened at the Bridge, as it contains but three letters for Brigham Young, and the last contained thirty or forty. Brigham has in his possession a complete set of brass lock post office keys belonging to the Salt Lake City Post Office, and there would be no difficulty therefore in opening and closing the sacks.

The road from here to the States our expressmen report as being in excellent condition and free of snow. Mr. Thompson will be taken care of.

The whole camp was thrown into excitement last night by the report of the escape of the Mormon prisoner, Stowell, together with a corporal, who was in confinement on account of some misdemeanor. They were in charge of the guard of the 10th Infantry.—Just after dark they obtained permission to go out of the tent on some excuse or other, in charge of a sentinel; they had no sooner reached the bushes which line the creek near the guard tent than they started and ran, and, although heavily ironed with chains extending from one foot to the other, they succeeded in the dark in concealing themselves in the bushes and making good their escape. The sentinel who was sent to watch them fired at them when they started to run, but without effect. Several companies were immediately ordered out in pursuit, and the bushes were thoroughly searched, without success. During the night several bodies of men were sent out, with ten days' provisions, in different directions, in order to retake them if possible, in whatever route they may take. Up to this time, however, no trace has been found of them. It is reported that Howard, a Mormon, who was arrested on the Sweetwater and confined on a charge of treason, but against whom the Grand Jury found no indictment, and who was consequently released a week ago and ordered to leave the camp, was seen in camp yesterday morning and afternoon, and it is more than likely that he was connected with the escape of the prisoners, and furnished them with horses.

Stowell is an Adjutant in the Mormon Army, and was taken prisoner on Ham's Fork, together with Col. Taylor. Stowell had on his person, at the time of his capture, several despatches of a most treasonable nature, from Brigham Young and others, to the Mormon forces on Green river. Taylor made his escape on a very stormy night, a few weeks after his capture.

The sentinel who had the prisoners in charge was immediately arrested, and is now in confinement.

It is strongly suspected that there are many traitors in camp, and that this whole affair was preconcerted.

Said old Mrs. Philanthropy, the other day, accosting a precocious urchin in the street, with a wardrobe remarkable for its ventilating advantages, "Bubby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that awful hole in your trowsers?" "Oh, you git eout, old 'oman," was the respectful reply, "our folks is economizing, and a hole will last longer than a patch, any day." The old lady's honest sympathy was wasted, while youngster beat a retreat round the corner, displaying a flag of truce in the rear.

Pauperism and Prosperity.—The late John Avery Parker, a successful merchant of New Bedford, was at one time "warned" to leave Westport, Mass., under the old law or custom of warning strangers who were likely to become a public charge. He died worth $1,300,000.

Freak of Nature.—A negro child was born, a few days since, in our city, with the left knee on the wrong side of the leg. In all other particulars the little fellow was according to the approved form. We don't know how he will manage to walk.—*Louisville Courier.*

Heavy Mortality.—Thirteen deaths have occurred among the students at the University of Virginia within a very short period from Typhoid Fever. So fatal has it become that the trustees have deemed it prudent to suspend operations in all departments of the institution.

A German girl, living in service on the West Side, Cleveland, last week gave birth to four children at once. Two were boys and two were girls. One of each sex was stillborn, but the other two are alive. This is piling it on rather fast for a girl that has not yet found a husband.

A man by the name of Salmon, in El Dorado county, California, has dug a lump of gold weighing nine and a half pounds, supposed to be nearly pure.

The Celebration of the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad from Newbern to Goldsboro', so as to admit the running of the train through, will come off in Newbern on the 29th of April. Extensive preperations are being made.—*Newbern Express.*

Variety the Spice of Life.—Wisconsin correspondent of the Rochester Union states that, in going from Prairie du Chien to La Crosse, a few days ago, a singular scene was presented on the steamboat. At one end of the long saloon a clergyman was preaching to a small crowd gathered round him; in the middle, gambling was in busy progress; and at the other extremity of the saloon there was music and dancing.

Curious Will.—The will of Gov. Blachett, of Plymouth, Mass., proved in 1783, contains the following singular clause: "I desire my body to be kept so long as it may not be offensive, and that one of my toes and fingers may be cut off, to secure a certainty of being dead. I further request my dear wife, that as she has been troubled with one old fool, she will not think of marrying a second."

Some time since five little children were killed at Volkenhein, Silesia, by a boy of ten, who locked them up in a large trunk. The young murderer has just been condemned to five years' imprisonment. He gave as the motive for it a desire to punish a little girl who had injured his sister. "As for the other children," said he, "I could not prevent them from dying with her."

DIED,

In Caldwell county, N. C., at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Dula, on the night of the 28th Feb. 1858, after an illness of nearly three weeks, Susan A. Dula, consort of Jno. W. Dula, in the 19th year of her age. She remembered her Creator in the days of her youth, and at a very early age dedicated herself to the service of God, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the communion of which she lived and died a faithful member; she leaves a kind husband, to whom she was united in marriage only a year ago, a sweet little infant, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. How uncertain is life. The young couple had set out in life with the fond hope of enjoying many blissful days of happiness together, but alas, the heart that clung with the warmest affections around a devoted husband and friends, now lies in the cold and dreary grave, but her soul still lives in Heaven, and long will her memory be cherished by all who knew her, and while we shed the tear of regret o'er her grave, her soul freed from the cares of life, nestles in the bosom of God.

Spirit of the Age, and Southern Christian Advocate will please copy.

☞There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or general debility. February 25.

10,000 Patients Cured Annually by the use of Helmbold's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Buchu, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Hembold's Genuine Preparation." Feb. 25, 1858.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in

BURNSVILLE

on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$3.00
Higher do do	5 00
Classics and Algebra,	8.00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

A FINE LOT OF CARPETING, Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.
Asheville, April 1, 1858.

CORN MEAL AND FLOUR FOR Sale at

W. H. JACKSON & Co's.
April 1, 1858.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel. Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.
April 1, 1858.

Paper, Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at

ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

TO RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

And at present by W. H. JACKSON & Co.—One of the best houses and stands in the town.

J. S. SMITH.
Asheville, March 25 1858.

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
Asheville, March 25 1858.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics,"* ASTON *"is himself again,"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.
March 25, 1858.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.
March 25, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.
March 25, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at

ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

OFFICE W. N. C. R. R. Co.,

STATESVILLE, March 16, 1858.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Company held this day in Statesville, it was

Resolved. That Books be opened on the first day of April next, for the Subscription of $220,000 additional Stock to the Road, at the following places:

SALISBURY.

Under the direction of J. W. Ellis, D. A. Davis, William Murphy, B. F. Fraly, A. Henderson, Esqrs., or any three of them.

STATESVILLE.

Under the direction of A. W. Jamieson, J. F. Alexander, A. K. Simonton, J. W. Stockton, O. Gillespie, Esqrs., or any three of them.

NEWTON.

Under the direction of D. B. Gaither, John Wilfong, A. M. Powell, M. L. McKorkle, Henderson Sherrill, Esqrs, or any three of them.

MORGANTON.

Under the direction of E. J. Erwin, T. George Walton, Jacob Seagle, W. F. McKesson, Wm. C. Erwin, Esqrs., or any three of them.

MARION.

Under the direction of J. C. Whitson, C. L. S. Copening, A. J. Finley, A. J. Erwin, Wm. Murphy, Esqrs., or any three of them.

LENOIR.

Under the direction of James Harper, R. G. Bogle, S. T. Patterson, C. C. Jones, W. W. Lenoir, or any three of them.

ASHEVILLE.

Under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, John Burgin, A. S. Merrimon, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, Esqrs. or any three of them.

After the Books have been open 30 days the Commissioners will please report to me.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas.
March 25, 1858. 4w

State of North Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

D. P. Johnson,
Vs.
Edward Upton, Job Upton, and Benj. B. Upton.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non residents of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that an attachment issue to the Sheriff of Rutherford county against the estate of said defendants and that advertisement be made for the space of six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for Burke county, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, within the first three days of the term, then and there to answer the matters in the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, or judgment upon the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, Edward J. Erwin, Clerk and Master of said Court at office the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.

E. J. ERWIN.
March 25, 1858. 6w Printers fee $6

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. Greer as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.
March 18, 1858.

NEW GOODS

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING a well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

Our stock will be complete in a few days, when we hope to be able to furnish our customers with anything they may want in our line on as good if not the best terms of any house west of the Ridge. Be sure to call and look at our stock, it costs nothing but a little time.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.
March 18, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No 2, Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 11, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

ON motion, ordered by the Court that the next Superior Court be held at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next; and all papers, documents, &c., be returned to that place by the proper Officers, and all papers be made returnable to the said town of Marshall.

Ordered by the Court that the County Court Clerk have the above Order published.

Given under my hand at Office, this 13th February, 1858.

J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*
March 4, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto 'Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 200 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. *Vacation.*

Wm. F. McKesson
VS.
Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him, and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING. *C. & M. E.*
Feb. 18, 1858, 6w Printer's fee $6

NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES*, which will be sold at 12 1 2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.
January 14, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.
Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

References.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.
Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5, 1857.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of B. S. Gash, on Swannanoa, on Saturday the 3d day of April, all the property belonging to the Estate of John Gash, deceased, (not heretofore disposed of,) consisting of

Four Valuable Negroes,

The Household Furniture; Farming Tools, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Persons indebted to said Estate are expected to make payment immediately; whilst those having claims against the Estate can present them either to me or to B. S. Gash, who is authorized to settle the same.

L. S. GASH, Executor.
Feb. 25, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

When King Cambyses Went to War.

BY WALTER ANONYM.

When King Cambyses went to war
(So ancient history vouches)
His army took no rifles—nor
A bullet in their pouches.

Oh! vivid long in history
The record shall remain
Of that blow less—bloodless victory
Upon Pelusium's plain.

Fearless they met the foe's advance,
Secure in their position;
Nor bent a bow, nor couched a lance,
Their shield was superstition.

The hideous idols of his foes
He coolly placed in van,
That they might ward the invaders' blows
When desperate fight began.

Each warrior calmly bore in front
Some monster statuette;
Vicariously to bear the brunt,
When foe with foe was met.

Th' Egyptians petrified with dread,
Dared not a weapon wield;
But panic-stricken, turned and fled,
As from a haunted field!

Thus may it be when South and North—
(Heaven long forefend the day)
In armed hostility go forth
To meet the deadly fray.

Let every Southern soldier wear—
(Then is he fully armed)—
An Ebon mask with crispy hair;
The foe would be disarmed!

Bloodless would be the intended fight,
The "slogan" wild would rend the air,
"Death to the Anglo Saxon Knight!
But spare the Ebon Idol, spare!"

Boston Post.

An Adventure in a Railway Carriage.

After I had taken my seat one morning, at Paddington, in an empty carriage, I was joined, just as the train was moving off, by a strange looking young man, with remarkable flowing hair. He was, of course, a little hurried, but he seemed besides to be so disturbed and wild, that I was quite alarmed for fear of his not being right in his mind, nor did his subsequent conduct at all reassure me. Our train was an express, and he inquired eagerly at once, which was the first station whereat we were advertised to stop. I consulted my Bradshaw, and I furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man looked at his watch. "Madam," said he, "I have but half an hour between me and, it may be, ruin. Excuse therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of scissors in your workbag. Oblige me, if you please, by cutting off all my hair." "Sir," said I, "it is impossible." "Madame," he urged, and a look of severe determination, crossed his features, "I am a desperate man. Beware how you refuse me what I ask. Cut my hair off—short, close to the roots—immediately; and here is a newspaper to hold the ambrosial curls." I thought he was mad, of course; and believing that it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock. "Now, Madam," said he, unlocking a small portmanteau, 'you will further oblige me by looking out of the window, as I am about to change my clothes." Of course I looked out of the window for a very considerable time, and when he observed, "Madam, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience," I did not recognize the young man in the least.

Instead of his former gay costume, he was attired in black, and wore a grey wig and silver spectacles; he looked like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about 64 years of age; to complete that character, he held a volume of sermons in his hand, which, they appeared so to absorb him, might have been his own. "I do not wish to threaten you, young lady," he resumed, "and I think besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you promise me not to reveal this metamorphosis until your journey's end?" "I will," said I, "most certainly." At Reading, the guard and a person in plain clothes looked in our carriage. "You have the ticket, my love," said the young man blandly, and looking at me as though he were my father. "Never mind, sir, we don't want them," said the official, as he withdrew his companion. "I shall now leave you, Madam," observed my fellow traveller, as soon as the coast was clear; "by your kind and courageous conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps even your own." In another minute he was gone and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from the Times newspaper that the gentleman on whom I had operated as hair cutter had committed a forgery to an enormous amount in London a few hours before I met him, and had been tracked into an express train from Paddington, but that—although the telegraph had been put in motion and described him accurately—at Reading, when the train was searched, he was no where to be found.—*Household Words.*

There has lately been a heavy fall of snow in Egypt, the like of which is beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

The gas works in Huntsville, Alabama, were consumed by fire on the night of the 9th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated from carelessness.

Crime in the Free and Slave States.

It is rather amusing to find the New York Times of the 9th March, entering into an elaborate criticism upon Southern society, and depicting the enormous disregard of life which is prevailing there, as exhibited in the records of the courts, and in the reports of jails and penitentiaries. The Times takes particularly as its text, the latest report of the Louisiana penitentiary. Now we have not the report but if it corresponds, as without doubt it does, with the reports of previous years, that journal can easily discover how small a portion of the aggregate number are citizens of the slaveholding States. The great preponderance of the inmates are supplied by New Orleans, of whose white population one half are foreigners, and of the other half nearly one fourth are from New England and the North. In the great charity hospital at New Orleans, the admissions in one year were, 264 Louisianians, 1774 citizens of the United States, of whom one-fourth were from New York, and 16,598 foreigners! Will not the Times press its statistics a little further and make the investigation for itself? It will find—

1. By the census, that in 1850, 545 natives of the United States were convicted of crime in Connecticut, against 197 in Louisiana, with nearly double the population; and that on the first of June there were 244 persons in prisons, in the former State, against 240 in the latter.

2. That by the same census, there were in the penitentiaries of Massachusetts, 170 native born persons, white and black, and 160 in Virginia with a third larger population.

3. That by taking the average of all the State prisons and penitentiaries in the country, it will appear at the same time that the number incarcerated of native whites, was at the ratio of 19 in the non slaveholding, and 16 in the slaveholding States. Or comparing the several States, the ratio would stand in every 10,000:

Massachusetts,	32	Connecticut	3.6
Mississippi,	2.7	New York,	3.4
Georgia,	1.6	Virginia,	1.3

For the colored population, the ratio of criminals is still more remarkable:

Slaveholding States, 13 } in every 10,000
Non-slaveholding States 28 }

But if the Times would look outside of the census, as it has done in the case of the Louisiana penitentiary it will not be difficult to satisfy itself on the subject of the startling frequency of Executive pardons in all sections of the Union, the sin of which it so bitterly visits upon Louisiana. We have before us the report of the Prison Discipline Society, embracing a large number of institutions, which shows that in the number of convicts given, the pardons were as follows:

Massachusetts,	281	con.	16	par.	1 in 19
Virginia,	200	"	11	"	1 in 18
Ohio,	425	"	62	"	1 in 6
Rhode Island,	20	"	4	"	1 in 5

In 1845, the Secretary of State of the United States instituted inquiries in regard to crime in the large cities, and made a report, from which it seemed that the proportion was one to—

	Colored	Whites.
In Boston, including country,	16	34
New York, " "	24	44
Philadelphia, " "	29	78
Richmond, " "	45	112
Charleston, " "	63	48

An elaborate paper was presented to the Legislature of Virginia, a few years ago, in which it was calculated that the ratio of convicts to the population, in ten years, in that State, was one in every 23,000, and in Massachusetts one 7,000.

On this subject of crime, however, it behooves all Northern authorities to be silent. Let them talk about their ships, and their railroads, and if it pleases them, their common schools, and even *their religion*, but as to morals, that is altogether another affair, and the least that is said about it the better.

Life may be cheap in one sense, at the South, but there are things dearer than life that are not so.—*De Bow's Weekly Press.*

PERILOUS PROPERTY.—A negro fisherman in Norfolk, Va., came one day to his master and said:

"Massa, I want to buy myself free, I got free hundred dollars, sir; I pay you dat down and gib you de rest when I make 'em."

"Very well, Tom," said his master, "you have been a faithful fellow, and I will comply with your wish."

The money was accordingly paid, and inchoate freedom of Tom commenced.

A few days afterwards Tom went out to fish in company with a fellow servant, and there came up a blow which capsized the fishing smack, and drowned Tom's companion. The next day Tom came to his master, and said:

"Massa, I change my mind, sir, I don't want to buy myself any more, sir, please pay me back my money, sir."

"Why, Tom," said his master, "you have already paid a large portion of your price, and by industry, in your profitable calling, you will soon earn and pay the residue, and you had better carry out your original intention."

"No, massa," was Tom's economical rejoinder, 'I rudder hab my money back, nigger property too unsartin, sir."

"Look out for paint," as the girl said when the fellow went to kiss her.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Com-
Charles B. Root, } mittee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856: tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

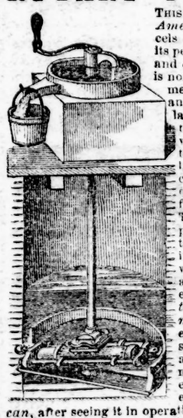
The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed,

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1 pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 8, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 8 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.
For sale by E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, May 21, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases, by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address Dr. GEO. B. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *in st successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrotula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.
July 9, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.